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VECTOR LIMITED



SUBSIDIARIES

GAS ACTIVITIES 2012

INFORMATION FOR DISCLOSURE

PURSUANT TO THE GAS (INFORMATION DISCLOSURE) REGULATIONS 1997

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EXPLANATORY NOTE FOR INFORMATION DISCLOSURES¹

2012 INFORMATION DISCLOSURES

Vector Limited has prepared the accompanying 2012 disclosure information in accordance with the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997. These information disclosure requirements will be superseded by new information disclosure requirements to be determined by the Commerce Commission.

While it was expected that the new information disclosure requirements would be applied for reporting in respect of the year ended 30 June 2012, this has not happened. On 29 August 2012 the Commerce Commission made a final decision that Vector's annual disclosures for the 2012 disclosure year would be made, as in previous years, under the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997. Annual disclosures for the 2013 disclosure year would then be made under the new information disclosure determinations administered by the Commerce Commission under the Commerce Act 1986.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Vector has updated its basis for disclosure to align with the input methodologies, and with information already requested from it, by the Commerce Commission, where these treatments are consistent with and permissible under the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997.

Alignment with the input methodologies notwithstanding, there are material differences between the way critical performance statistics, such as measures of financial return, will be calculated under the Commission's regime in future, compared with reporting in these disclosures. For example, in determining the accounting rate of profit in future an annual CPI-based indexation of the regulatory asset base will be treated as income each year. This will inflate the reported returns relative to those reported under these disclosure requirements. As the Commission forecasts the performance of the gas businesses on this basis, when determining the reset of prices for the start of the new regulatory period, this will also be an element of the required price resets, i.e revenues for the gas pipeline businesses will be reduced to account for the impact of the treating the annual CPI-based indexation of the regulatory asset base as income each year.

Please note that this explanatory note does not form part of the audited information disclosures set out below.



Independent auditor's report

For the year ended 30 June 2012

To the directors of Vector Limited

Report on the Group special purpose financial statements

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of the gas distribution activities of Vector Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group'). The special purpose financial statements comprise the gas distribution activities' statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of regulation 6 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 ('the Regulations').

Director's responsibility for the special purpose financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of these special purpose financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of special purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the special purpose consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Group's preparation of the special purpose consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the presentation of the special purpose consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our firm also performs the audit of the statutory financial statements of the Group, as well as providing other related assurance services and general accounting services. Partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.



Opinion

In our opinion, the special purpose financial statements of Vector Limited's gas distribution activities for the year ended 30 June 2012 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997.

Basis of accounting and use of this report

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the statement of accounting policies to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The special purpose financial statements are prepared to assist Vector Limited to meet the requirements of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the directors of Vector Limited and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (formerly the Ministry of Economic Development) and should not be distributed to or used by any parties without our prior written consent.

Report on other regulatory requirements

The special purpose financial statements of Vector Limited's gas distribution activities include financial and efficiency performance measures. Our opinion on this information is separately stated and not included in this report.

5 December 2012 Auckland

KPMG.



Independent auditor's report

For the year ended 30 June 2012

To the directors of Vector Limited

Report on the performance measures

We have audited the accompanying financial and efficiency performance measures. These performance measures have been prepared by Vector Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group') in respect of its gas distribution activities for the purposes of regulations 15 and 16 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 ('the Regulations'). These measures are disclosed in the Group's Gas Distribution Activities Information Disclosure financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012.

Director's responsibility for the performance measures

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the financial and efficiency performance measures are prepared in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the financial and efficiency performance measures that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to examine the financial performance measures prepared in accordance with clause 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations and the financial components (being 'direct expenditure' and 'indirect expenditure') of the efficiency performance measures prepared in accordance with clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations and to report thereon based on the evidence obtained. We have not been engaged to provide any assurance in respect of the non-financial components of the efficiency performance measures or on the energy delivery efficiency performance measures and statistics. We conducted the engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000: Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and the Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3100: Compliance Engagements issued by the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial and efficiency performance measures are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Regulations.

The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial and efficiency performance measures whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we have considered internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial and efficiency performance measures in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing a conclusion as to the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.



Our firm also performs the audit of the statutory financial statements of the Group, as well as providing other related assurance services and general accounting services. Partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditors of the Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.

Opinion

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion:

- the financial performance measures are prepared in all material respects, in accordance with clause 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations; and
- the financial components of the efficiency performance measures (being 'direct expenditure' and 'indirect expenditure') are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

Use of this report

This report has been prepared solely for the use of Vector Limited for the purpose of compliance with regulations 15 and 16 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 and for no other purpose. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any persons or users other than the Directors of Vector Limited and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (formerly the Ministry of Economic Development), or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

5 December 2012 Auckland

KPUG.

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AND STATISTICS DISCLOSED BY PIPELINE OWNERS OTHER THAN THE CORPORATION

We, James Carmichael and Alison Paterson, directors of Vector Limited, certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge, -

- (a) The attached audited financial statements of Vector Limited, prepared for the purposes of regulation 6 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997, comply with the requirements of that regulation; and
- (b) The attached information, being the financial performance measures, efficiency performance measures, energy delivery performance measures and statistics, and reliability performance measures in relation to Vector Limited, and having been prepared for the purposes of regulations 15 to 19 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997, complies with the requirements of those regulations.

Date:与 December 2012

Director

Date: 5 December 2012

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	NOTE	2012	2011
		\$000	\$000
Operating revenue		86,491	80,465
Total income		86,491	80,465
Network and asset maintenance expenses		(9,397)	(8,193)
Personnel expenses		(10,607)	(10,703)
Other expenses		(8,654)	(7,443)
Operating expenditure		(28,658)	(26,339)
Earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		57,833	54,126
Depreciation and amortisation		(12,074)	(11,551)
Profit before interest and income tax	1	45,759	42,575
Finance costs	2	(16,293)	(17,915)
Profit before income tax		29,466	24,660
Income tax expense	3	(9,071)	(6,853)
Net profit for the period		20,395	17,807
Total comprehensive income for the period		20,395	17,807

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

	NOTE	2012 \$000	2011 \$000
CURRENT ASSETS	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Receivables and prepayments	5	10,944	11,186
Inventories		24	13
Total current assets		10,968	11,199
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	171,128	170,921
Property, plant and equipment	8	428,967	419,152
Total non-current assets		600,095	590,073
Total assets		611,063	601,272
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables and accruals	9	15,443	14,974
Provisions	10	1,064	1,172
Notional borrowings	11	1,765	32,244
Total current liabilities		18,272	48,390
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables and accruals	9	83	23
Notional borrowings	11	234,027	219,366
Deferred tax	4	66,961	62,168
Total non-current liabilities		301,071	281,557
Total liabilities		319,343	329,947
EQUITY			
Notional reserves	6	291,720	271,325
Total equity		291,720	271,325
Total equity and liabilities		611,063	601,272

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

REPORTING ENTITIES

These financial information disclosure statements comprise the gas distribution activities of Vector Limited and its subsidiaries. The gas distribution activities involve the ownership and supply of pipeline function services for the distribution of gas.

Vector Limited and its subsidiaries are companies registered under the Companies Act 1993. The gas distribution activities are undertaken by Vector Limited and its subsidiaries, the financial statements of which are consolidated into the Vector Limited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 which have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies detailed below and the disclosures correspond accordingly.

These financial information disclosure statements for the gas distribution activities are special purpose financial reports.

STATUTORY BASE

The consolidated financial information disclosure statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997.

MEASUREMENT BASE

The consolidated financial information disclosure statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost and should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies in Vector Limited's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2012.

The avoidable cost allocation methodology (ACAM) as described in the Electricity Information Disclosure Handbook 31 March 2004 has been adopted, for the allocation of revenues, costs, assets and liabilities between the regulated activities and other activities of the company. Under the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997, there is no mandated allocation methodology, thus ACAM as prescribed in the Electricity Information Disclosure Handbook has been applied.

The gas distribution activities undertaken by Vector Limited and the gas distribution activities undertaken by Vector's subsidiaries are treated as separate regulated standalone businesses and then consolidated for presentation in these information disclosure statements. This approach has been adopted as Vector Limited's Auckland gas distribution business was subject to a provisional price control authorisation issued by the Commerce Commission (Commerce Act (Natural Gas Services) Provisional Authorisation 2005), at balance date.

The allocations have been carried out on the following basis:

- Direct allocation of all components of financial statement items which are directly attributable to the activity.
- For any components of financial statement items that are not directly attributable to an activity:
 - o By assessing the proportions of those components which are avoidable and non-avoidable; and
 - Allocating those components amongst the activities on the basis of those proportions using an appropriate cost allocator.

The two main allocators used are the number of employees and the book value of property, plant and equipment. Some costs, for example IT costs and non-system asset depreciation, are separately analysed and are allocated using allocators specific to those costs.

Debt (notional borrowings) and equity were initially allocated to the activity on the basis of the Vector group debt to equity ratio. Retained earnings and therefore equity then increase with profits earned. The debt and equity allocated is reset after a significant change in the Vector group's ratio occurs following an event such as debt or equity restructuring. The notes to the financial statements disclose the impact of any reset in the period it occurs.

All financial statement items not allocated to the standalone gas distribution activities, are allocated to other activities within the Vector group. Other activities are not disclosed within these consolidated financial information disclosure statements.

Where appropriate comparatives have been restated to ensure consistency with current year disclosures.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of profit or loss and statement of financial position items have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

A) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled, directly or indirectly by Vector Limited. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements using the purchase method of consolidation.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

Goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary or associate represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

B) REVENUE

Sale of services

Sales of services are recognised at fair value of the consideration received or receivable as the services are delivered, or to reflect the percentage completion of the related services where delivered over time.

Customer Contributions

Third party contributions towards the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to reflect the percentage completion of construction of those related items of property, plant and equipment. Contributions received in excess of those recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position. Where a portion of the contribution is subject to rebates based on connection targets, the expected amount of future rebates is also recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position.

C) GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the statement of financial position are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST.

D) RECEIVABLES

Receivables are carried at estimated realisable value after providing against debts where collection is doubtful.

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect amounts due according to the contractual terms to which the receivable relates. The amount provided is the difference between the receivable's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Discounting is not applied to receivables where collection is expected to occur within the next twelve months.

E) INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average cost basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

F) INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Income tax assets and liabilities are the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. During the financial period, the income tax liability or asset is estimated based on the forecast effective tax rate for that entire financial period.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F) INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised within tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income unless the temporary difference initially arose in equity or the difference resulted from application of ACAM to statement of financial position items in which case the movement is then recognised as an adjustment in equity and / or borrowings against the item to which the temporary difference relates.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax assets including unutilised tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at balance date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

G) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets expected to be used during more than one financial period and include spares held for the servicing of other property, plant and equipment that is owned.

The initial cost of purchased property, plant and equipment is the value of the consideration given to acquire the property, plant and equipment and the value of other directly attributable costs, which have been incurred in bringing the property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for the intended service.

The initial cost of self-constructed property, plant and equipment includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, financing costs that are attributable to the project, costs of ultimately dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located (where an obligation exists to do so) and an appropriate proportion of the other directly attributable overheads incurred in bringing the items to working condition for their intended use. Financing costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on qualifying assets had not been made are capitalised while the construction activities are in progress. Costs cease to be capitalised as soon as the property, plant and equipment is ready for productive use and do not include any costs of abnormal waste.

Uninstalled property, plant and equipment are stated at the lower of cost and estimated recoverable amount. Estimated recoverable amount is the greater of the estimated amount from the future use of the property, plant and equipment and its ultimate disposal, and its fair value less costs to sell.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its gross carrying amount when such expenditure can be measured reliably and either increases the future economic benefits beyond its existing service potential, or is necessarily incurred to enable future economic benefits to be obtained, and that expenditure would have been included in the initial cost of the item had the expenditure been incurred at that time. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

H) IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the operating segments, being the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is then tested annually for impairment against the recoverable amount of the operating segments to which goodwill has been allocated.

Software

Software that is not integral to the functionality of the related hardware is classified as an intangible asset. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life, commencing on the date it is available for use. Software assets which are integral to the operation of the related hardware are classified as computer equipment within property, plant and equipment. Software intangible assets have a useful life of between 2 and 10 years.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H) IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Other identifiable intangible assets

Other identifiable intangible assets include easements and intellectual property assets.

Easements are perpetual rights to use land owned by others for a stated purpose and are classified as intangible assets. Easements are not amortised.

Intellectual property assets include engineering standards, pricing and billing models, customer contracts and relationships and designations and other existing use rights. Intellectual property assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their useful lives.

I) DEPRECIATION

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment other than freehold land is calculated on a straight line basis so as to expense the cost of the property, plant and equipment, less any expected residual value, to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Depreciation commences when the item of property, plant and equipment is brought into productive use, or when such items become available for use.

ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES YEARS

Distribution systems 10 – 100 Plant, vehicles and equipment 3 – 40

J) LEASED ASSETS

Finance leases

Property, plant and equipment under finance leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are assumed by the gas distribution activities as lessee, are recognised as non-current assets in the statement of financial position. Leased property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments or their fair value. A corresponding liability is established and each lease payment apportioned between the reduction of the outstanding liability and the finance expense. The finance expense is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of equivalent owned property, plant and equipment.

Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases, where the lessors effectively retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease. Property, plant and equipment used under operating leases are not recognised in the statement of financial position.

Leasehold improvements

The cost of improvements to leasehold property are capitalised and depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

K) PROVISIONS

Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long-term leave and other benefits are recognised when they accrue to employees.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K) PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Other provisions

Provisions are liabilities which arise where it is considered, as a result of a past event, that a constructive or legal obligation exists to settle items in the foreseeable future. A provision is recognised where the likelihood of a resultant liability is considered more probable than not and the amount required to settle the liability can be reliably estimated. Where the likelihood of a resultant liability is more than remote but insufficient to warrant a provision, such events are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Provisions are estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where a provision is currently expected to be utilised within one year, or where the future actions of a third party could cause the liability to be settled within one year, the provision is not discounted.

The amortisation or unwinding of any discount applied in establishing the net present value of provisions is charged to finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income as the period of discounting diminishes.

L) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions unless transactions are hedged by foreign currency derivative instruments. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. At balance date foreign monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the functional currency closing rate, and exchange variations arising from these translations are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are not retranslated at balance date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined and are not retranslated at balance date.

M) IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at balance date to determine whether there is any evidence of impairment.

Where assets are deemed to be impaired, the impairment loss is the amount that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of receivables

The carrying amount of the receivables is compared to the recoverable amount which is amortised cost. Amortised cost is estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. Long term receivables are discounted to reflect the time value of money. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of a receivable or grouping of similar receivables exceeds its recoverable amount. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

For trade receivables which are not significant on an individual basis, collective impairment is assessed on a portfolio basis based on numbers of days overdue, and taking into account previous experience of doubtful or delayed collection of debts on portfolios with a similar amount of days overdue.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount to determine the level of impairment if any. For goodwill, recoverable amount is determined at least annually and compared with the carrying value for impairment testing purposes.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M) IMPAIRMENT (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each balance date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss may be reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed to the statement of comprehensive income only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

Refer to the accounting policies in Vector Limited's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2012 for detailed information.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial information disclosure statements, performance measures and statistics were approved by the board of directors on 05 December 2012.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1. PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX	2012 \$000	2011 \$000
Profit before interest and income tax includes:	\$000	\$000
Bad debts written off	(208)	2.094
Increase/(decrease) in provision for doubtful debts	771	(100)
Rental and operating lease costs	248	320
Directors' fees	133	133
Auditor's remuneration - KPMG		
Fees for the audit of the gas information disclosures	31	30
Fees for the audit of the 53ZD notice	200	-
Personnel expenses	10,607	10,703
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles	679	101
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment:		
Distribution systems	10,371	9,785
Plant, vehicles and equipment	649	725
Amortisation of software and other intangibles	1,054	1,041
Interest expense	\$000 16,633	\$000 18,316
·		
Capitalised interest Total	(340) 16,293	(401) 17,915
Total	10,230	11,010
3. INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Profit before income tax	29,466	24,660
Tax at current rate of 28% (2011: 30%)	8,250	7,398
Reduction in tax rate impacting deferred tax (from 30% to 28%)	*	(328)
Future change in buildings depreciation rules impacting deferred tax	•	2
Non taxable items:		
Prior year adjustments	796	(195)
Other	25	(24)
Income tax expense	9,071	6,853
The income tax expense is represented by:		
Current income tax	4,515	2,363
Deferred income tax	4,556	4,490
Total	9,071	6,853

In May 2010 the Government announced a reduction in the company tax rate to 28% and the removal of depreciation deductions for buildings. Both of these changes are effective from the 2011/2012 income year. In accordance with NZ IAS 12 Vector re-measured its deferred tax liability in 2011 to reflect these changes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. DEFERRED TAX	PROPERTY,	PROVISIONS,	
	PLANT AND	ACCRUALS	
	EQUIPMENT	AND OTHER	TOTAL
2012	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	(63,168)	1,000	(62,168)
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:			
Relating to the current period	(4,212)	214	(3,998)
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	(530)	(28)	(558)
Amounts recognised directly in the statement of financial position in relation	(4)	(233)	(237)
to allocated assets and liabilities	V-1	(****)	(207)
Balance at end of the period	(67,914)	953	(66,961)
Deferred tax assets	*	953	953
Deferred tax liabilities	(67,914)	•	(67,914)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(67,914)	953	(66,961)

	PROPERTY,	PROVISIONS,	
	PLANT AND	ACCRUALS	
	EQUIPMENT	AND OTHER	TOTAL
2011	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	(58,166)	822	(57,344)
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:			
Relating to the current period	(5,230)	494	(4,736)
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	(27)	(53)	(80)
Relating to reduction in tax rate (from 30% to 28%)	357	(29)	328
Relating to change in buildings depreciation rules	(2)	•	(2)
Amounts recognised directly in the statement of financial position in relation	(100)	(234)	(334)
to allocated assets and liabilities	(100)	(204)	(554)
Balance at end of the period	(63,168)	1,000	(62,168)
Deferred tax assets	-	1,000	1,000
Deferred tax liabilities	(63,168)		(63,168)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(63,168)	1,000	(62,168)

5. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS	2012 \$000	2011 \$000
Current		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Trade receivables	11,134	10,578
Provision for doubtful debts	(844)	(73)
	10,290	10,505
Prepayments	612	681
Other receivables	42	_
Total	10,944	11,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

6. NOTIONAL RESERVES

	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	271,325	253,518
Net profit for the period	20,395	17,807
Balance at end of the period	291,720	271,325

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

LED	UMULATED C	ARRYING
ION	RTISATION	AMOUNT
000	\$000	\$000
	•	166,427
780)	(11,780)	3,322
300)	(300)	1,379
080)	(12,080)	171,128
(12,0		(12,000)

2011	COST \$000	ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION \$000	CARRYING AMOUNT \$000
Goodwill	166,427		166,427
Software	13,736	(10,657)	3,079
Other	1,672	(257)	1,415
Total	181,835	(10,914)	170,921

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Total	503,411	(74,444)	428,967
Capital work in progress	454	•	454
Plant, vehicles and equipment	7,217	(5,725)	1,492
Distribution systems	495,740	(68,719)	427,021
2012	\$000	\$000	\$000
	COST	DEPRECIATION	AMOUNT
		ACCUMULATED	CARRYING

2011	COST \$000	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION \$000	CARRYING AMOUNT \$000
Distribution systems	475,930	(58,569)	417,361
Plant, vehicles and equipment	6,821	(5,342)	1,479
Capital work in progress	312	-	312
Total	483,063	(63,911)	419,152

Interest and other internal costs are capitalised to property, plant and equipment while under construction. Interest is capitalised against property, plant and equipment largely at a capitalisation rate of 6.9% (30 June 2011: 7%) per annum. During the year \$0.3 million (30 June 2011: \$0.4 million) of interest was capitalised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

9. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Trade payables and other creditors	12,671	11,920
Finance leases	21	31
Interest payable	2,751	3,023
Total	15,443	14,974
Non-current		
Finance leases	83	23
Total	83	23
10. PROVISIONS		
	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	1,172	735
(Decrease) / increase in provision for employee entitlements	(108)	437
Balance at end of the period	1.064	1.172

11. NOTIONAL BORROWINGS

The interest cost on the notional borrowings has been calculated using the Vector group's weighted average cost of debt.

12. COMMITMENTS

Total	2,067	2,179
Beyond five years	727	935
One to five years	1,020	958
Within one year	320	286
Operating lease commitments	MANAGE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONT	
Estimated capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not provided	6,956	1,751
Capital expenditure commitments		
	\$000	\$000
	2012	2011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

12. COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

inance lease commitments (ithin one year ne to five years potal lease finance costs resent value of finance lease liabilities lithin one year ne to five years	012	2011
resent value of finance lease liabilities rithin one year rithin one year resert value of minimum lease payments	000	\$000
ne to five years ptal pess: future finance costs resent value of minimum lease payments resent value of finance lease liabilities fithin one year ne to five years		
ess: future finance costs resent value of minimum lease payments resent value of finance lease liabilities lithin one year ne to five years	26	37
resert value of minimum lease payments resent value of finance lease liabilities lithin one year ne to five years	88	30
resent value of minimum lease payments resent value of finance lease liabilities fithin one year ne to five years	114	67
resent value of finance lease liabilities lithin one year ne to five years	(10)	(13)
ithin one year ne to five years	104	54
ne to five years		
	21	31
	83	23
resent value of minimum lease payments	104	54

Finance leases relate to motor vehicles with varying lease terms.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Transactions are conducted in foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting the NZD value of capital expenditure. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge forecasted foreign currency exposure arising out of the capital expenditure programme. Hence at balance date no significant exposure to foreign currency risk exists.

CREDIT RISK

In the normal course of business, there is exposure to credit risks from customers. Credit policies are in place, which are used to manage the exposure to credit risks.

	2012	2011
	CARRYING	CARRYING
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
	\$000	\$000
Receivables and prepayments	10,944	11,186

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Claims against the gas distribution activities, where appropriate, have been recognised and disclosed within provisions. No material contingent liabilities requiring disclosure have been identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

15. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

NATURE OF THE TRANSACTION	RELATED PARTY	2012	2011
		\$000	\$000
Gas distribution activities sold distribution services	Gas retailing activities	7,766	7,368

(Distribution services charges are paid by related parties at the time of billing.)

FINANCIAL AND EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

		2012	2011	2010	2009
1	Financial performance measures				
	a (i) Accounting return on total assets (excluding current borrowings in working capital)	10.85%	10.31%	11.24%	9.48%
	 a (ii) Accounting return on total assets (including current borrowings in working capital) 	11.39%	11.18%	11.71%	10.89%
	b Accounting return on equity	7.24%	6.79%	9.30%	6.41%
	 c (i) Accounting rate of profit (excluding current borrowings in working capital) 	8.68%	7.61%	9.77%	7.81%
	c (ii) Accounting rate of profit (including current borrowings in working capital)	9.11%	8.25%	10.18%	8.97%
2	Efficiency performance measures				
	a Direct line costs per kilometre	\$910	\$799	\$753	\$701
	b Indirect line costs per gas customer	\$125	\$120	\$104	\$109

ENERGY DELIVERY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STATISTICS (UNAUDITED)

		2012	2011	2010	2009
3	Energy delivery efficiency performance measures				
	Load factor	79.05%	79.07%	80.32%	78.41%
	Unaccounted for gas ratio	0.73%	0.94%	1.40%	1.64%
4	Statistics				
	System length (km)	10,326	10,252	10,155	10,061
	Maximum monthly amount of gas entering system (GJ)	2,319,093	2,227,103	2,202,174	2,296,534
	Total annual amount of gas conveyed through system (GJ)	21,997,886	21,132,754	21,226,186	21,607,463
	Total annual amount of gas conveyed through system for persons not in a prescribed business relationship (GJ)	15,814,139	14,286,380	13,121,726	12,605,677
	Total customers	153,585	151,104	150,892	148,357

RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE MEASURES (UNAUDITED)

	2012	2011	2010	2009
5 Reliability performance measures				
Unplanned distribution system interruptions not related to unplanned transmission system interruptions (hours/customer) [1]	0.0163	0.0114	0.0259	0.0072
Unplanned distribution system interruptions related to unplanned transmission system interruptions (hours/customer) [2]	3.928	-	-	-

^{1.} This information has been compiled using gas outage records from Vector's Customer Management system that was unaudited at the time of preparation.

^{2.} The 2012 transmission outages have resulted from incidents on transmission assets or other (upstream) facilities that are not part of Vector's gas transmission system, but, due to the interconnected and interdependent nature of the transmission system, resulted in interruptions to customers served by the Vector gas transmission system. In each case curtailment of service to customers has been at the direction of the Critical Contingency Operator. This information has been compiled using estimated information. The methodology used to calculate this estimated information is:

⁽a) The Critical Contingency Operator provided information on the timing of Vector directions to curtail and restore demand to curtailment bands 2-6 during the Maui critical contingency (25-30 October 2011), and the number of customers affected in each curtailment band.

⁽b) For each curtailment band, the duration of the unplanned interruption for that curtailment band was multiplied by the number of customers (based on the information provided by the Critical Contingency Operator).

⁽c) The results in (b) were summed and divided by the total customers.



Independent auditor's report

For the year ended 30 June 2012

To the directors of Vector Limited

Report on the Group special purpose financial statements

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of the gas transmission activities of Vector Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group'). The special purpose financial statements comprise the gas transmission activities' statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of regulation 6 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 ('the Regulations').

Director's responsibility for the special purpose financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of these special purpose financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of special purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the special purpose consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Group's preparation of the special purpose consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the presentation of the special purpose consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our firm also performs the audit of the statutory financial statements of the Group, as well as providing other related assurance services and general accounting services. Partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.



Opinion

In our opinion, the special purpose financial statements of Vector Limited's gas transmission activities for the year ended 30 June 2012 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997.

Basis of accounting and use of this report

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the statement of accounting policies to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The special purpose financial statements are prepared to assist Vector Limited to meet the requirements of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the directors of Vector Limited and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (formerly the Ministry of Economic Development) and should not be distributed to or used by any parties without our prior written consent.

Report on other regulatory requirements

The special purpose financial statements of Vector Limited's gas transmission activities include financial and efficiency performance measures. Our opinion on this information is separately stated and not included in this report.

5 December 2012 Auckland

KUNG.



Independent auditor's report

For the year ended 30 June 2012

To the directors of Vector Limited

Report on the performance measures

We have audited the accompanying financial and efficiency performance measures. These performance measures have been prepared by Vector Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group') in respect of its gas transmission activities for the purposes of regulations 15 and 16 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 ('the Regulations'). These measures are disclosed in the Group's Gas Transmission Activities Information Disclosure financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012.

Director's responsibility for the performance measures

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the financial and efficiency performance measures are prepared in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the financial and efficiency performance measures that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to examine the financial performance measures prepared in accordance with clause 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations and the financial components (being 'direct expenditure' and 'indirect expenditure') of the efficiency performance measures prepared in accordance with clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations and to report thereon based on the evidence obtained. We have not been engaged to provide any assurance in respect of the non-financial components of the efficiency performance measures or on the energy delivery efficiency performance measures and statistics. We conducted the engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000: Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and the Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3100: Compliance Engagements issued by the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial and efficiency performance measures are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Regulations.

The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial and efficiency performance measures whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we have considered internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial and efficiency performance measures in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing a conclusion as to the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.



Our firm also performs the audit of the statutory financial statements of the Group, as well as providing other related assurance services and general accounting services. Partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditors of the Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.

Opinion

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion:

- the financial performance measures are prepared in all material respects, in accordance with clause 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations; and
- the financial components of the efficiency performance measures (being 'direct expenditure' and 'indirect expenditure') are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

Use of this report

This report has been prepared solely for the use of Vector Limited for the purpose of compliance with regulations 15 and 16 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997 and for no other purpose. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any persons or users other than the Directors of Vector Limited and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (formerly the Ministry of Economic Development), or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

5 December 2012 Auckland

KPMG

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AND STATISTICS DISCLOSED BY DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION

We, James Carmichael and Alison Taterson, directors of Vector Limited, certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge, -

- (a) The attached audited financial statements of Vector Limited, prepared for the purposes of regulation 6 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997, comply with the requirements of that regulation; and
- (b) The attached information, being the financial performance measures, efficiency performance measures, energy delivery performance measures and statistics, and reliability performance measures in relation to Vector Limited, and having been prepared for the purposes of regulations 15 to 19 of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997, complies with the requirements of those regulations.

D/rector

Date: 5 December 2012

Director

Date: 5 December 2012

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	NOTE	2012	2011
		\$000	\$000
Operating revenue		117,693	115,923
Total income		117,693	115,923
Gas purchases and pipeline maintenance expenses		(18,220)	(15,743)
Personnel expenses		(10,288)	(9,033)
Other expenses		(10,475)	(9,900)
Operating expenditure		(38,983)	(34,676)
Earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		78,710	81,247
Depreciation and amortisation		(13,570)	(14,336)
Profit before interest and income tax	1	65,140	66,911
Finance costs	2	(18,235)	(20,278)
Profit before income tax		46,905	46,633
Income tax expense	3	(13,903)	(13,973)
Net profit for the period		33,002	32,660
Total comprehensive income for the period		33,002	32,660

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	NOTE	2012	2011
CURRENT ASSETS		\$000	\$000
Receivables and prepayments	5	10,008	8,621
Inventories		2,670	2,197
Total current assets		12,678	10,818
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	304,248	302,618
Property, plant and equipment	8	446,500	443,734
Total non-current assets		750,748	746,352
Total assets		763,426	757,170
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables and accruals	9	10,557	16,893
Provisions	10	2,908	2,949
Notional borrowings	11	1,976	36,250
Total current liabilities		15,441	56,092
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables and accruals	9	2,243	2,606
Notional borrowings	11	261,921	248,550
Deferred tax	4	94,959	94,062
Total non-current liabilities		359,123	345,218
Total liabilities		374,564	401,310
EQUITY			
Notional reserves	6	388,862	355,860
Total equity	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	388,862	355,860
Total equity and liabilities		763,426	757,170

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

REPORTING ENTITIES

These financial information disclosure statements comprise the gas transmission activities of Vector Limited and its subsidiaries. The gas transmission activities involve the ownership and supply of pipeline function services for the transmission of gas.

Vector Limited and its subsidiaries are companies registered under the Companies Act 1993. The gas transmission activities are primarily undertaken by one of Vector's subsidiaries, the financial statements of which are consolidated into the Vector Limited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 which have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies detailed below and the disclosures correspond accordingly.

These financial information disclosure statements for the gas transmission activities are special purpose financial reports.

STATUTORY BASE

The consolidated financial information disclosure statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997.

MEASUREMENT BASE

The consolidated financial information disclosure statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost and should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies in Vector Limited's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2012.

The avoidable cost allocation methodology (ACAM) as described in the Electricity Information Disclosure Handbook 31 March 2004 has been adopted, for the allocation of revenues, costs, assets and liabilities between the regulated activities and other activities of the company. Under the Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997, there is no mandated allocation methodology, thus ACAM as prescribed in the Electricity Information Disclosure Handbook has been applied.

Allocations have been carried out on the following basis:

- Direct allocation of all components of financial statement items which are directly attributable to the activity.
- For any components of financial statement items that are not directly attributable to an activity:
 - By assessing the proportions of those components which are avoidable and non-avoidable; and
 - o Allocating those components amongst the activities on the basis of those proportions using an appropriate cost allocator.

The two main allocators used are the number of employees and the book value of property, plant and equipment. Some costs, for example IT costs and non-system asset depreciation, are separately analysed and are allocated using allocators specific to those costs.

Debt (notional borrowings) and equity were initially allocated to the activity on the basis of the Vector group debt to equity ratio. Retained earnings and therefore equity then increase with profits earned. The debt and equity allocated is reset after a significant change in the Vector group's ratio occurs following an event such as debt or equity restructuring. The notes to the financial statements disclose the impact of any reset in the period it occurs.

All financial statement items not allocated to the standalone gas transmission activities are allocated to other activities within the Vector group. Other activities are not disclosed within these consolidated financial information disclosure statements.

Where appropriate comparatives have been restated to ensure consistency with current year disclosures.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of profit or loss and statement of financial position items have been applied.

A) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled, directly or indirectly by Vector Limited. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements using the purchase method of consolidation.

Goodwill arising on acquisition

Goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary or associate represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

B) REVENUE

Sale of services

Sales of services are recognised at fair value of the consideration received or receivable as the services are delivered or to reflect the percentage completion of the related services where delivered over time.

Customer Contributions

Third party contributions towards the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to reflect the percentage completion of construction of those related items of property, plant and equipment. Contributions received in excess of those recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position. Where a portion of the contribution is subject to rebates based on connection targets, the expected amount of future rebates is also recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position.

C) GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the statement of financial position are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST.

D) RECEIVABLES

Receivables are carried at estimated realisable value after providing against debts where collection is doubtful.

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect amounts due according to the contractual terms to which the receivable relates. The amount provided is the difference between the receivable's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Discounting is not applied to receivables where collection is expected to occur within the next twelve months.

E) INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average cost basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

F) INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Income tax assets and liabilities are the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. During the financial period, the income tax liability or asset is estimated based on the forecast effective tax rate for that entire financial period.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F) INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised within tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income unless the temporary difference initially arose in equity or the difference resulted from application of ACAM to statement of financial position items in which case the movement is then recognised as an adjustment in equity and / or borrowings against the item to which the temporary difference relates.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax assets including unutilised tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at balance date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

G) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets expected to be used during more than one financial period and include spares held for the servicing of other property, plant and equipment that is owned.

The initial cost of purchased property, plant and equipment is the value of the consideration given to acquire the property, plant and equipment and the value of other directly attributable costs, which have been incurred in bringing the property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for the intended service.

The initial cost of self-constructed property, plant and equipment includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, financing costs that are attributable to the project, costs of ultimately dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located (where an obligation exists to do so) and an appropriate proportion of the other directly attributable overheads incurred in bringing the items to working condition for their intended use. Financing costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on qualifying assets had not been made are capitalised while the construction activities are in progress. Costs cease to be capitalised as soon as the property, plant and equipment is ready for productive use and do not include any costs of abnormal waste.

Uninstalled property, plant and equipment are stated at the lower of cost and estimated recoverable amount. Estimated recoverable amount is the greater of the estimated amount from the future use of the property, plant and equipment and its ultimate disposal, and its fair value less costs to sell.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its gross carrying amount when such expenditure can be measured reliably and either increases the future economic benefits beyond its existing service potential, or is necessarily incurred to enable future economic benefits to be obtained, and that expenditure would have been included in the initial cost of the item had the expenditure been incurred at that time. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

H) IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the operating segments, being the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is then tested annually for impairment against the recoverable amount of the operating segments to which goodwill has been allocated.

Software

Software that is not integral to the functionality of the related hardware is classified as an intangible asset. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life, commencing on the date it is available for use. Software assets which are integral to the operation of the related hardware are classified as computer equipment within property, plant and equipment. Software intangible assets have a useful life of between 2 and 10 years.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H) IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Other identifiable intangible assets

Other identifiable intangible assets include easements and intellectual property assets.

Easements are perpetual rights to use land owned by others for a stated purpose and are classified as intangible assets. Easements are not amortised.

Intellectual property assets include engineering standards, pricing and billing models, customer contracts and relationships and designations and other existing use rights. Intellectual property assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their useful lives.

I) DEPRECIATION

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment other than freehold land is calculated on a straight line basis so as to expense the cost of the property, plant and equipment, less any expected residual value, to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Depreciation commences when the item of property, plant and equipment is brought into productive use, or when such items become available for use.

	ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES YEARS
Pipelines, compressors and gate stations	10 – 100
Plant, vehicles and equipment	3 – 40
Buildings	40 – 100

J) LEASED ASSETS

Finance leases

Property, plant and equipment under finance leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are assumed by the gas transmission activities as lessee, are recognised as non-current assets in the statement of financial position. Leased property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments or their fair value. A corresponding liability is established and each lease payment apportioned between the reduction of the outstanding liability and the finance expense. The finance expense is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of equivalent owned property, plant and equipment.

Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases, where the lessors effectively retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease. Property, plant and equipment used under operating leases are not recognised in the statement of financial position.

Leasehold improvements

The cost of improvements to leasehold property are capitalised and depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

K) PROVISIONS

Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long-term leave and other benefits are recognised when they accrue to employees.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K) PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Other provisions

Provisions are liabilities which arise where it is considered, as a result of a past event, that a constructive or legal obligation exists to settle items in the foreseeable future. A provision is recognised where the likelihood of a resultant liability is considered more probable than not and the amount required to settle the liability can be reliably estimated. Where the likelihood of a resultant liability is more than remote but insufficient to warrant a provision, such events are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Provisions are estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where a provision is currently expected to be utilised within one year, or where the future actions of a third party could cause the liability to be settled within one year, the provision is not discounted.

The amortisation or unwinding of any discount applied in establishing the net present value of provisions is charged to finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income as the period of discounting diminishes.

L) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions unless transactions are hedged by foreign currency derivative instruments. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. At balance date foreign monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the functional currency closing rate, and exchange variations arising from these translations are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are not retranslated at balance date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined and are not retranslated at balance date.

M) IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at balance date to determine whether there is any evidence of impairment.

Where assets are deemed to be impaired, the impairment loss is the amount that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of receivables

The carrying amount of the receivables is compared to the recoverable amount which is amortised cost. Amortised cost is estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. Long term receivables are discounted to reflect the time value of money. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of a receivable or grouping of similar receivables exceeds its recoverable amount. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

For trade receivables which are not significant on an individual basis, collective impairment is assessed on a portfolio basis based on numbers of days overdue, and taking into account previous experience of doubtful or delayed collection of debts on portfolios with a similar amount of days overdue.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount to determine the level of impairment if any. For goodwill, recoverable amount is determined at least annually and compared with the carrying value for impairment testing purposes.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M) IMPAIRMENT (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each balance date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss may be reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed to the statement of comprehensive income only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

Refer to the accounting policies in Vector Limited's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2012 for detailed information.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial information disclosure statements, performance measures and statistics were approved by the board of directors on 05 December 2012.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1. PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX	2012	2011
Profit before interest and income tax includes:	\$000	\$000
Decrease in provision for doubtful debts	(6)	(42)
Rental and operating lease costs	272	251
Directors' fees	140	140
Auditor's remuneration - KPMG		
Fees for the audit of the gas information disclosures	31	30
Fees for the audit of the 53ZD notice	200	-
Personnel expenses	10,288	9,033
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	(41)	382
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles	(781)	887
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment:		
Pipelines, compressors and gate stations	9,737	9,558
Plant, vehicles and equipment	1,680	1,770
Amortisation of software and other intangibles	2,153	3,008
2. FINANCE COSTS	2012	2011
Interest expense	\$000	\$000
·	18,800	20,903
Capitalised interest	(565)	(625)
Total	18,235	20,278
3. INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Profit before income tax	46,905	46,633
Tax at current rate of 28% (2011: 30%)	13,133	13,991
Reduction in tax rate impacting deferred tax (from 30% to 28%)	•	75
Non taxable items:		
Prior year adjustments	737	(91)
Other	33	(2)
Income tax expense	13,903	13,973
The income tax expense is represented by:		
Current income tax	12,459	14,601
Deferred income tax	1,444	(628)
Total	13,903	13,973

In May 2010 the Government announced a reduction in the company tax rate to 28% and the removal of depreciation deductions for buildings. Both of these changes are effective from the 2011/2012 income year. In accordance with NZ IAS 12 Vector re-measured its deferred tax liability in 2011 to reflect these changes.

10,008

8,621

Total

VECTOR LIMITED & SUBSIDIARIES GAS TRANSMISSION ACTIVITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

4. DEFERRED TAX	PROPERTY, PLANT AND	PROVISIONS, ACCRUALS	
	EQUIPMENT	AND OTHER	TOTAL
2012	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	(95,884)	1,822	(94,062)
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:			
Relating to the current period	(242)	(548)	(790)
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	(564)	(90)	(654)
Amounts recognised directly in the statement of financial position in	(32)	579	547
relation to allocated assets and liabilities			
Balance at end of the period	(96,722)	1,763	(94,959)
Deferred tax assets		1,763	1,763
Deferred tax liabilities	(96,722)	×	(96,722)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(96,722)	1,763	(94,959)
	PROPERTY,	PROVISIONS,	
	PLANT AND	ACCRUALS	
	EQUIPMENT	AND OTHER	TOTAL
2011	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	(96,855)	1,737	(95,118)
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:			
Relating to the current period	(137)	241	104
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	88	511	599
Relating to reduction in tax rate (from 30% to 28%)	(69)	(6)	(75)
Amounts recognised directly in the statement of financial position in	1,089	(661)	428
relation to allocated assets and liabilities			
Balance at end of the period	(95,884)	1,822	(94,062)
Deferred tax assets	-	1,822	1,822
Deferred tax liabilities	(95,884)		(95,884)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(95,884)	1,822	(94,062)
5. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS		2012	2011
		\$000	\$000
Current Trade receivables		8,848	8,013
Provision for doubtful debts		(11)	(17)
Tromotor for dodotter door		8,837	7,996
Prepayments		1,116	625
Other receivables		55	020
The state of the s			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

6. NOTIONAL RESERVES	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	355,860	323,200
Net profit for the period	33,002	32,660
Balance at end of the period	388,862	355,860

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		ACCUMULATED	CARRYING
	COST	AMORTISATION	AMOUNT
2012	\$000	\$000	\$000
Goodwill	289,780	=	289,780
Software	27,328	(21,828)	5,500
Other	10,903	(1,935)	8,968
Total	328,011	(23,763)	304,248
		ACCUMULATED	CARRYING
	COST	AMORTISATION	AMOUNT
2011	\$000	\$000	\$000
Goodwill	289,780	-	289,780
Software	23,959	(20,137)	3,822
Other	10,654	(1,638)	9,016
Total	324,393	(21,775)	302,618

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		ACCUMULATED	CARRYING
	COST	DEPRECIATION	AMOUNT
2012	\$000	\$00 0	\$000
Pipelines, compressors and gate stations	509,706	(77,168)	432,538
Plant, vehicles and equipment	19,341	(12,731)	6,610
Capital work in progress	7,352	•	7,352
Total	536,399	(89,899)	446,500

2011	COST \$000	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION \$000	CARRYING AMOUNT \$000
Pipelines, compressors and gate stations	498,603	(67,560)	431,043
Plant, vehicles and equipment	18,337	(11,555)	6,782
Capital work in progress	5,909	•	5,909
Total	522,849	(79,115)	443,734

Interest and other internal costs are capitalised to property, plant and equipment while under construction. Interest is capitalised against property, plant and equipment largely at a capitalisation rate of 6.9% (30 June 2011: 7%) per annum. During the year \$0.6 million (30 June 2011: \$0.6 million) of interest was capitalised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

9. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Trade payables and other creditors	7,018	12,598
Finance leases	460	364
Interest payable	3,079	3,931
Total	10,557	16,893
Non-current		
Finance leases	545	908
Other non-current payables	1,698	1,698
Total	2,243	2,606
10. PROVISIONS	2012	2011
D. Lander and A. Carrier and A. Carr	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of the period	2,949	2,567
(Decrease) / increase in provision for employee entitlements	(41)	554
Decrease in other provisions	-	(172)
Balance at end of the period	2,908	2,949

11. NOTIONAL BORROWINGS

The interest cost on the notional borrowings has been calculated using the Vector group's weighted average cost of debt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

12. COMMITMENTS	2012	2011
	\$000	\$000
Capital expenditure commitments		
Estimated capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not provided	3,380	503
Operating lease commitments		
Within one year	369	310
One to five years	1,047	976
Beyond five years	737	966
Total	2,153	2,252
Finance lease commitments		
Within one year		
One to five years	527	458
Total	527 595	458 986
		986
Less: future finance costs	595	986 1,444
Less: future finance costs Present value of minimum lease payments	595 1,122	986 1,444 (172)
	595 1,122 (117)	986 1,444 (172)
Present value of minimum lease payments	595 1,122 (117)	986 1,444 (172)
Present value of minimum lease payments Present value of finance lease liability	595 1,122 (117) 1,005	986 1,444 (172) 1,272

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Transactions are conducted in foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting the NZD value of capital expenditure. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge forecasted foreign currency exposure arising out of the capital expenditure programme. Hence at balance date no significant exposure to foreign currency risk exists.

CREDIT RISK

In the normal course of business, there is exposure to credit risks from customers. Credit policies are in place, which are used to manage the exposure to credit risks.

	2012	2011
	CARRYING	CARRYING
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
	\$000	\$000
Receivables and prepayments	10,008	8,621

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Claims against the gas transmission activities, where appropriate, have been recognised and disclosed within provisions. No material contingent liabilities requiring disclosure have been identified.

15. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

NATURE OF THE TRANSACTION	RELATED PARTY	2012	2011	
		\$000	\$000	
Sale of transmission services	Gas wholesale/retailing activities	29,500	27,882	
Purchase of gas	Gas retailing activities	8,497	5,179	
Purchase of mechanical services for the maintenance of export compressor based at Kapuni.	Kapuni gas treatment plant	1,034	764	

(Transmission services charges are paid by related parties at the time of billing.)

FINANCIAL AND EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	2012	2011	2010	2009
1. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
a (i) Accounting return on total assets (excluding current borrowings in working capital)	14.68%	15.14%	14.32%	12.31%
a (ii) Accounting return on total assets (including current borrowings in working capital)	15.47%	16.55%	14.98%	13.89%
b Accounting return on equity	8.86%	9.62%	12.26%	7.16%
c (i) Accounting rate of profit (excluding current borrowings in working capital)	10.69%	7.50%	10.23%	8.44%
c (ii) Accounting rate of profit (including current borrowings in working capital)	11.26%	8.20%	10.70%	9.53%
2. EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
a Direct line costs per kilometre ¹	\$5,148	\$4,765	\$3,708	\$4,366
b Indirect line costs per gas customer ²	\$2,076,300	\$1,721,182	\$1,046,254	\$1,085,429

¹ Direct line costs exclude fuel gas (FG) and unaccounted for gas (UFG).

Direct line costs per kilometre including FG and UFG is \$8,209, \$7,092, \$5,369 and \$5,155 for 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively.

² Indirect line costs exclude fuel gas (FG) and unaccounted for gas (UFG). Indirect line costs per gas customer including FG & UFG is \$2,755,700, \$2,190,818, \$1,353,577 and \$1,210,394 for 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively.

ENERGY DELIVERY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STATISTICS (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

3. LOAD FACTOR

2012 2011 Max. Monthly Max. Monthly Gas Into System Load Factor % Gas Into System Load Factor % Quantity Quantity System [b] $a \times 100$ [b] [a] [a] $a \times 100$ (GJ p.a.) (GJ) 12 x b (GJ p.a.) (GJ) 12 x b North & Central 54,779,478 5,589,501 81.67 50,166,682 5.574,404 75.00 Bay of Plenty 9,116,794 846,239 89.78 8,426,870 859,887 81.67 Frankley Rd - Kapuni 25,095,614 2,662,259 78.55 25,225,638 3,035,154 69.26 1,174,705 South 10,701,067 75.91 10,416,050 1,199,833 72.34 Total 99.692.953 94,235,240 2010 2009 Max. Monthly Max. Monthly Gas Into System Load Factor % Gas Into System Load Factor % Quantity Quantity System [a] [b] $a \times 100$ [a] [b] a × 100 (GJ p.a.) (GJ) 12 x b (GJ p.a.) (GJ) 12 x b 49,758,988 6,051,861 North & Central 5,256,816 78.88 49,300,737 67.89 Bay of Plenty 8,937,851 852,547 87.36 8,931,816 889.989 83.63 Frankley Rd - Kapuni 24,821,335 3,130,985 66.06 23,194,720 2,602,208 74.28 73.44 10,692,344 South 10.710.092 1,215,309 1.215.946 73.28

4. UNACCOUNTED - FOR - GAS RATIO

Total

94,228,266

Unaccounted

2012

Gas Into System

System For Gas [a] [b] a × 100 For Gas [a] [b] a × 100 (GJ p.a.) (GJ p.a.) (GJ p.a.) (GJ p.a.) Ь b North & Central 340,176 54,779,478 0.62 292,335 50,166,682 0.58 20,558 9.116.794 0.23 (2.120)8.426.870 Bay of Plenty (0.03)Frankley Rd - Kapuni (73,379)25,095,614 (0.29)(115,659) 25,225,638 (0.46)152,808 10,701,067 1.43 6,432 10,416,050 0.06 South

UFG %

92,119,617

Unaccounted

2011

Gas Into System

UFG %

Total	99,692,953			99,692,953		94,235,240		
		2010			2009			
System	Unaccounted For Gas [a] (GJ p.a.)	Gas Into System [b] (GJ p.a.)	UFG % <u>a × 100</u> b	Unaccounted For Gas [a] (GJ p.a.)	Gas into System [b] (GJ p.a.)	UFG % <u>a × 100</u> b		
North & Central	120,579	49,758,988	0.24	328,004	49,300,737	0.67		
Bay of Plenty	41,622	8,937,851	0.47	(7,750)	8,931,816	(0.09)		
Frankley Rd – Kapuni	(167,043)	24,821,335	(0.67)	(188,084)	23,194,720	(0.81)		
South	43,156	10,710,092	0.40	43,210	10,692,344	0.40		
Total		94,228,266			92,119,617			

ENERGY DELIVERY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STATISTICS (UNAUDITED)

99,252,761

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

2,219.4

5. STATISTICS

Total

2012					2011					
		Max. Monthly		Gas		Max. Monthly		Gas		
	Length	Quantity	Total Gas	Conveyed	Length	Quantity	Total Gas	Conveyed		
System		Entering the	Conveyed	Other than for		Entering the	Conveyed (GJ p.a.)	Other than for		
	(km)	System	(GJ p.a.)	Vector	(km)	System		Vector		
		(GJ)		(GJ p.a.)		(GJ)		(GJ p.a.)		
North & Central	829.4	5,589,501	54,439,302		829.5	5,574,404	49,878,815			
Bay of Plenty	610.2	846,239	9,096,206		610.3	859,887	8,433,746			
Frankley Rd – Kapuni	83.1	2,662,259	25,168,994		83.1	3,035,154	25,538,592			
South	696.7	1,174,705	10,548,259		696.8	1,199,833	10,409,572			

76,526,912

2,219.7

94,260,725

72,729,132

	2010					2009					
System	Length (km)	Max. Monthly Quantity Entering the System (GJ)	Total Gas Conveyed (GJ p.a.)	Gas Conveyed Other than for Vector ⁴ (GJ p.a.)	Length (km)	Max. Monthly Quantity Entering the System (GJ)	Total Gas Conveyed (GJ p.a.)	Gas Conveyed Other than for Vector ⁴ (GJ p.a.)			
North & Central	829.5	5,256,816	49,639,637		827.0		48,979,436				
Bay of Plenty	610.3	852, 54 7	8,896,524		612.2	889,989	8,941,627				
Frankley Rd – Kapuni	83.1	3,130,985	25,072,109		82.9	2,602,208	23,483,527				
South	696.8	1,215,309	10,661,819		696.5	1,215,946	10,643,670				
Total	2,219.7		94,270,089	71,431,492	2,218.6		92,048,260	68,571,466			

	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total customers	10	11	12	14

ENERGY DELIVERY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STATISTICS (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

5. STATISTICS (continued)

	2	2012 2011		011	2010		2009	
Number of unplanned interruptions in transmission system [1]	No.	Hrs	No.	Hrs	No.	Hrs	No.	Hrs
Otahuhu B Power Statation Outage 11 November 2010		•		2.0		-		•
Maui Pipeline Outage 25-30 October 2011		120.5		-		-		-
Pohokura Production Station Outage 03 March 2012		8.0		***		-		-
Total interruptions	2	128.5	1	2.0	-	-	-	-

^[1] The 2012 outages reported in this table resulted from incidents on transmission assets or other (upstream) facilities that are not part of Vector's gas transmission system, but, due to the interconnected and interdependent nature of the transmission system, resulted in interruptions to customers served by the Vector gas transmission system. In each case curtailment of service to customers has been at the direction of the Critical Contingency Operator.